The Islamic Way of Life

Islamic Life Framework

1

The Islamic Concept of Life

The Holistic Islamic Way of Life

Spiritual Integration

Blending spiritual and secular aspects

Societal Harmony

Aiming for peace and well-being in society

Individual Development

Shaping lives to establish God's kingdom

Moral System

Guiding principles for ethical behavior

Social Order

Principles for a just and equitable society

Economic Principles

Guidelines for fair economic practices

Islamic Hierarchy of Existence

Allah's Pleasure

Sole objective to merit Allah's approval

Divine Judgment

Judged upon return to God

Earthly Vicegerency

God's representative on earth

Human Autonomy

Endowed with free will and resources

Allah's Creation

One of the best creations

Choose wisely for a fulfilling life and afterlife.

Peace and Contentment

Corruption and Frustration

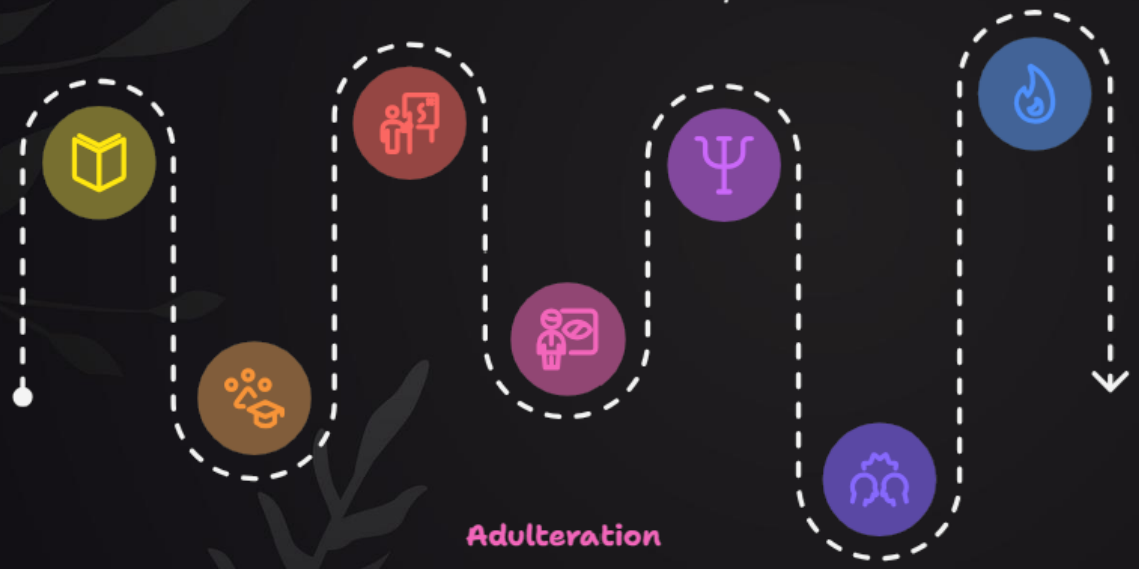
Eternal Bliss in Jannah

Pain and Misery in Hell

God consciousness

Godlessness

Deviation from Islamic Teachings



Initial Guidance

Prophets receive divine guidance

Gradual Drift

Later generations move away from teachings

Loss of Teachings

Original teachings are lost through negligence

Adulteration

Teachings are deliberately distorted

Polytheism

Shirk becomes widespread

Mixing with Myths

Teachings are mixed with myths and philosophies

Discarding Shari'ah

God-given principles are discarded

Divine Guidance and Prophetic Mission

Departure from Truth

Humanity deviates from the right path

Appointment of Prophets

God selects individuals to guide humanity

Prophets' Mission

Prophets spread God's message

Acceptance and Deviation

Some accept guidance, others deviate

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's Role

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ completes the prophetic mission

Formation of Ummah

Community formed to be witness unto mankind

Balancing Choice and Promise in Faith

Voluntary Surrender

Eternal Paradise

Believer's Choice

God's Promise

Islamic Faith and Accountability

Complete Surrender to Allah

Total submission of will and freedom

Trust in God

Offering life and wealth for the next world

Adherence to Deen

Acceptance of Islamic principles

Accountability to God

Responsibility for actions and choices

The Essence of Iman

Recitation of Kalimah

Saying Kalimah doesn't guarantee true faith.

Acceptance of Contract

Accepting contract without heart's surrender is insufficient.

Offering Prayers

Prayers without genuine submission are ineffective.

Acts of Worship

Worship without heart's surrender lacks true meaning.

How should society shape its life according to Islamic principles?

Follow God's Guidance

Adhering to the Quran and Sunnah ensures alignment with divine will.

Determine Own Path

Choosing to deviate from divine guidance may lead to misalignment with Islamic principles.

Journey to Islamic Society

Upholding Islamic Principles

Maintaining the society's adherence to Islamic laws and values.

Formation of Muslim Society

Creating a community based on shared faith and commitment to God's laws.

Adherence to Shari'ah

Following the Islamic code of conduct derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah.

Submission to God

Surrendering to God's will in all aspects of life.

Acceptance of Iman

Acknowledging the relationship with God through intellect and will.

Objectives of Shari'ah

Growth of Good and Eradication of Evil

The ultimate goal of Shari'ah

Ma'rufat and Munkarat

Core principles defining good and evil

Subsidiary Ma'rufat and Munkarat

Actions supporting or hindering good

Islamic Society

Environment conducive for all-round growth (spiritual, moral, physical)

How should ma'rufat be observed and practiced?

Mandatory

Obligatory actions with clear Shari'ah directions

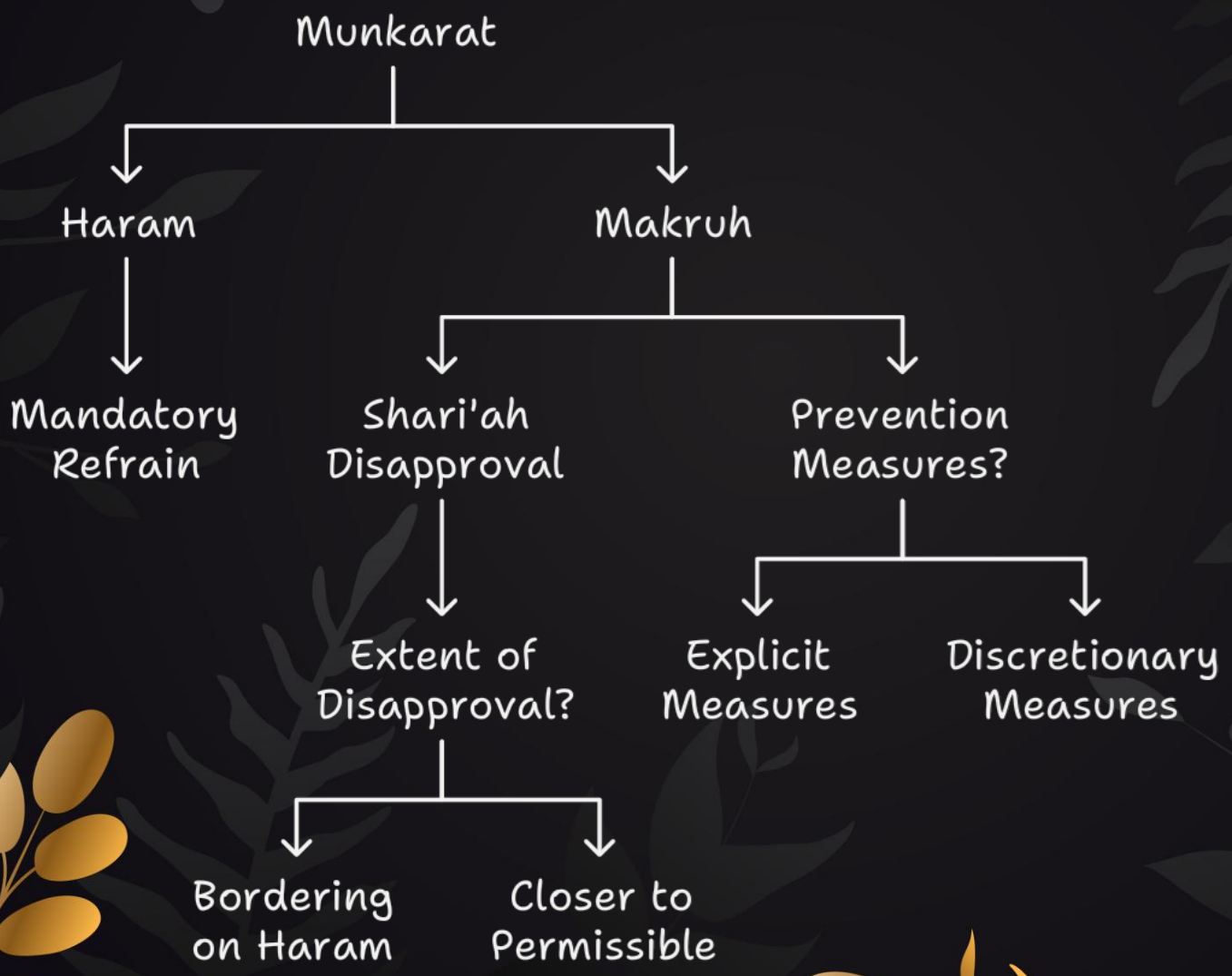
Recommendatory

Expected practices with varying degrees of emphasis

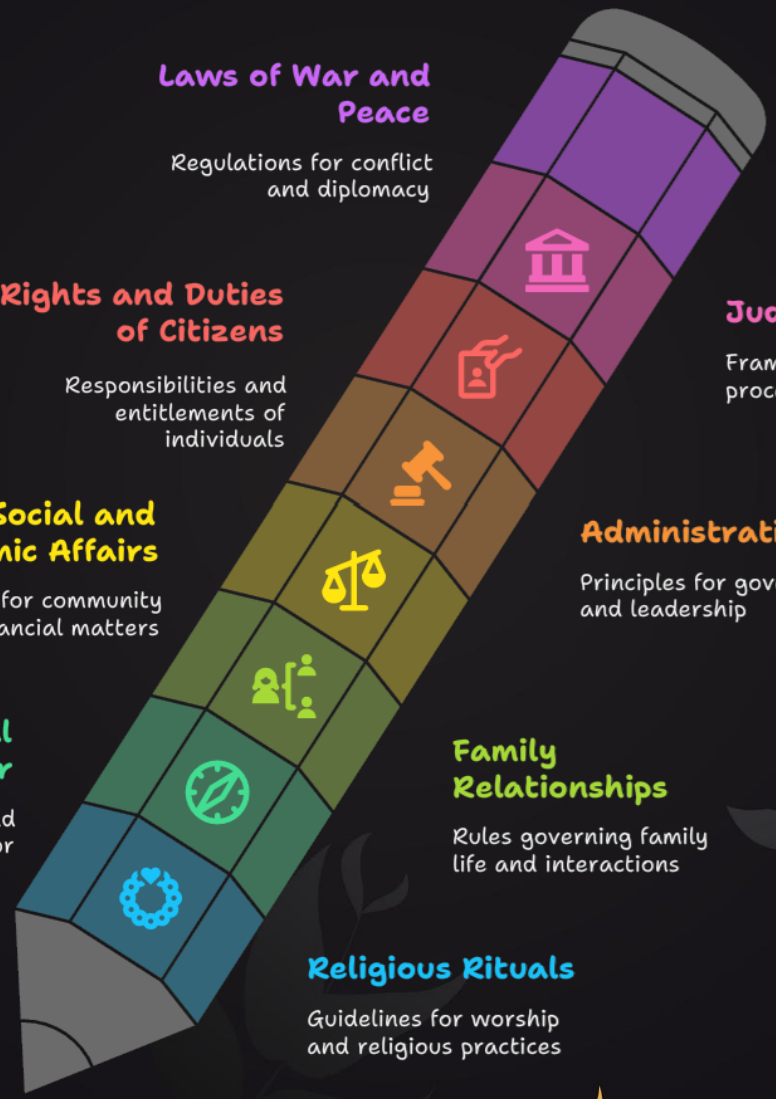
Permissible

Actions not prohibited, allowing societal discretion

Islamic Prohibitions and Undesirables



The Comprehensive Framework of Shari'ah



Laws of War and Peace

Regulations for conflict and diplomacy

Rights and Duties of Citizens

Responsibilities and entitlements of individuals

Social and Economic Affairs

Directives for community and financial matters

Personal Character

Principles for moral and ethical behavior

Judicial System

Framework for legal proceedings and justice

Administration

Principles for governance and leadership

Family Relationships

Rules governing family life and interactions

Religious Rituals

Guidelines for worship and religious practices

2

The Moral System of Islam

Universal Moral Standards Across Ages

Justice and Truthfulness

Falsehood and Injustice

Sympathy and Loyalty

Selfishness and Cruelty

Perseverance and Courage

Impatience and Cowardice

Dignity and Friendliness

Snobbery and Rudeness

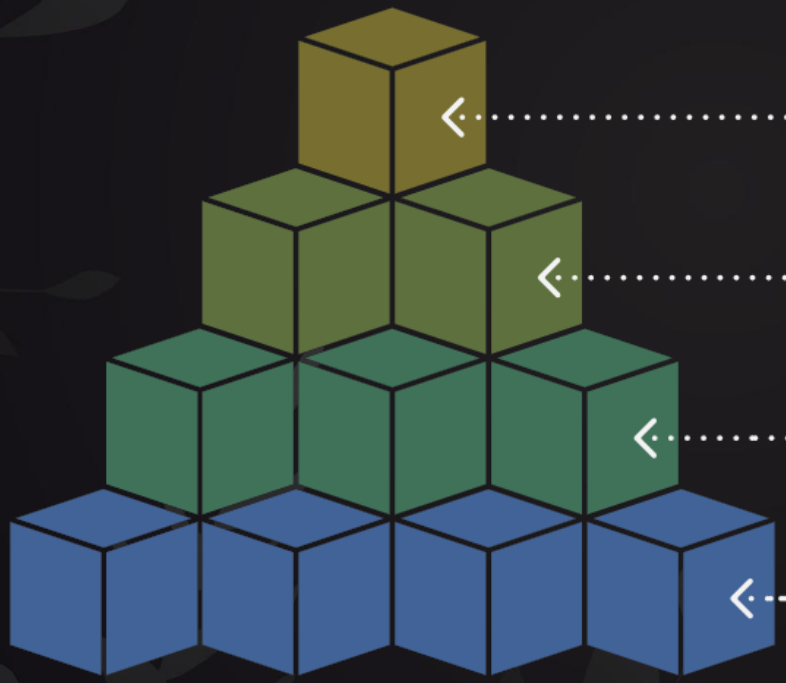
Responsibility and Devotion

Incompetence and Laziness

Praised Moral Qualities

Condemned Moral Qualities

Islamic Life Hierarchy



Accountability

Prophetic Guidance

Human Obedience

Divine Sovereignty

Islamic Moral Framework

Pleasure of God

The ultimate objective of all actions

Divine Revelation

Objective source of moral standards

Moral Code

Guidelines for conduct in all life aspects

Means to Determine Conduct

Tools for discerning good and evil

Foundations of Islamic Morality

Conviction of Divine Presence

The awareness of God's constant observation and knowledge.

Love and Fear of God

The core motivation for moral behavior rooted in divine reverence.

Inherent Desire for Good

The innate human inclination towards virtue and righteousness.

Accountability on Judgement Day

The belief in a final reckoning that shapes moral choices.

Promise of Eternal Bliss

The hope of reward in the afterlife that reinforces moral actions.

Foundations of Islamic Morality

Divine Obedience

Voluntary acceptance of God's will as life's purpose

Reward and Punishment

Belief in eternal rewards for virtue and punishment for vice

Hope and Fear

Inspiring virtuous actions and deterring evil through faith

The Pillars of Islamic Morality

Comprehensive Application

Morality in all aspects of life

Moral Standards

Permanent yet flexible guidelines

Community Role

Collective effort to uphold morality

Divine Pleasure

The ultimate goal of moral life

3

Essential Features of the Islamic Political System

Islamic Political System

Khilafat

Man as God's representative on earth

Risalat

Divine law through prophets

Tawhid

God's unity and sovereignty

Comparing Islamic and Western Democracy

Islamic Democracy	Western Democracy
Divine Sovereignty	Popular Sovereignty
Divine Law Adherence	Human-Made Laws
Limited Authority	Uncontrolled Authority

Islamic State's Moral Hierarchy

Accountability

Power as trust from God

Welfare Programs

Plan for societal well-being in any age

Justice and Honesty

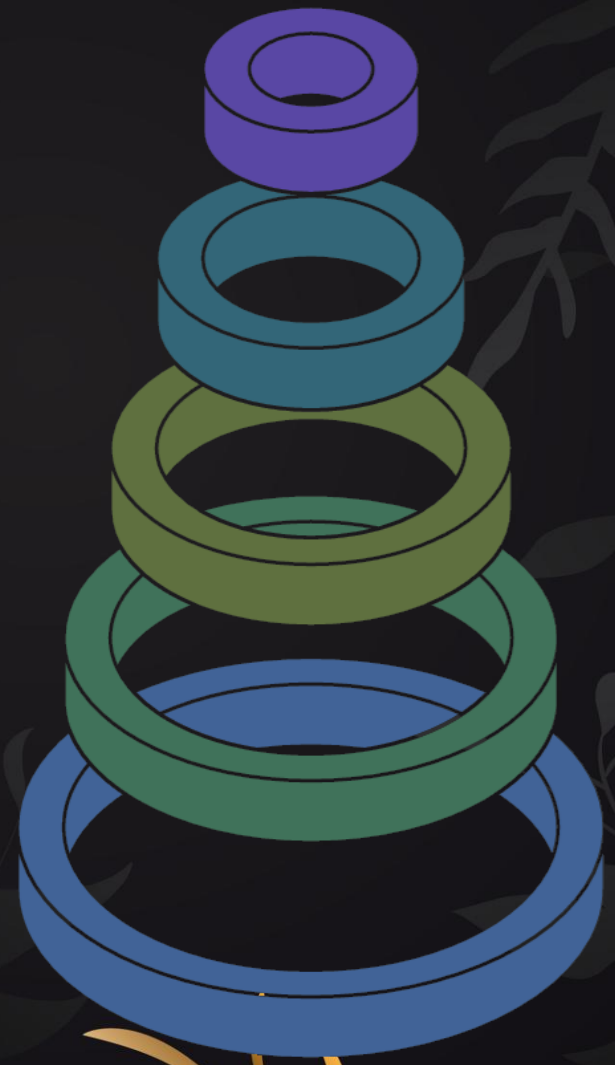
Politics based on truth and fairness

Moral Objectives

Establish virtues and eradicate evils

Tawhid Foundation

State built on unity of God



Rights in an Islamic State

Characteristic	Muslim Citizen	Non-Muslim (Dhimmi)
Fundamental Human Rights	Guaranteed and respected	Guaranteed and respected
Citizenship	Granted to all Muslims	Granted via covenant (Dhimmi)
Legal Rights	Equal civil and criminal law	Equal civil and criminal law
Religious Freedom	Not applicable	Full freedom of conscience
Criticism of Islam	Not applicable	Allowed within legal framework
Revocation of Rights	Not applicable	Only if covenant is renounced
Eligibility for High Office	Eligible without distinction	Not eligible

Foundations of Islamic Governance

Judiciary

The independent judicial system ensuring justice.

Leadership

The role and qualifications of the Amir in leading the state.

Legislation

The process of creating laws within Shari'ah limits.

Shura

The consultative council that advises the Amir.

4

The Islamic Social Order

Islam promotes a creed-based society over race/nationality.

Creed-based community	Race/Nationality-based
Equal rights for all	Unequal rights
Universal brotherhood	Parochial societies

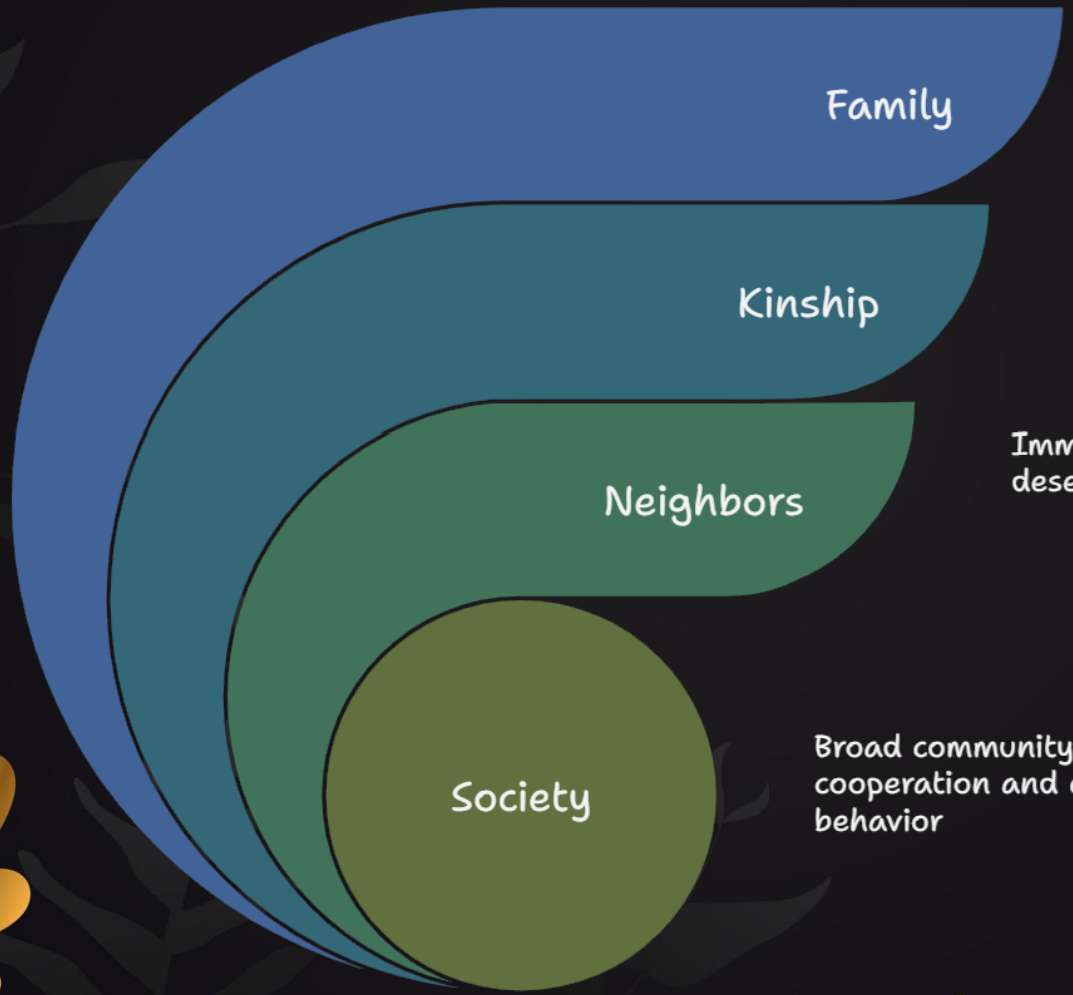
Islamic Society

Traditional Societies

Family Unit in Islam vs. Other Societies

Characteristic	Family Unit in Islam	Other Societies
Foundation	Marriage	Sexual permissiveness
Extra-marital Sex	Sinful and forbidden	Often tolerated
Association of Sexes	Regulated	Freer association
Adult Celibacy	Discouraged	Sometimes valued
Marriage Difficulty	Made easy	Can be difficult
Authority	Man has authority	Authority varies
Marital Spirit	Love and respect	Varies widely
Divorce	Permitted under conditions	Varies widely

Social Relationships in Islam



Core unit of society, foundation of relationships

Family and blood relations requiring affection

Immediate community deserving of kindness

Broad community cooperation and ethical behavior

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The Economic Principles of Islam

Islamic Economic Principles

Equal Opportunities

No monopoly for any group

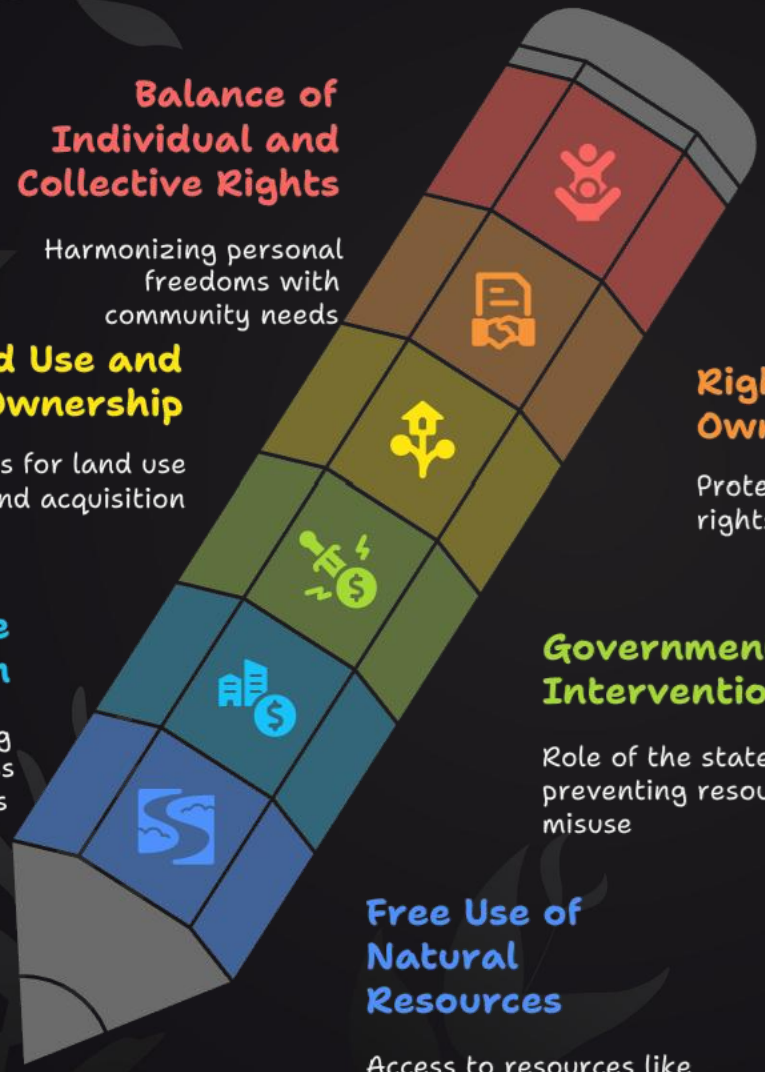
Universal Rights

Every human's right to world's wealth

Economic Principles

Justice and equity in economic activities

Islamic Principles of Resource Management



Balance of Individual and Collective Rights

Harmonizing personal freedoms with community needs

Land Use and Ownership

Guidelines for land use and acquisition

Commercial Use and Taxation

Regulations for using resources for business purposes

Rights of Ownership

Protection of acquired rights under Islamic law

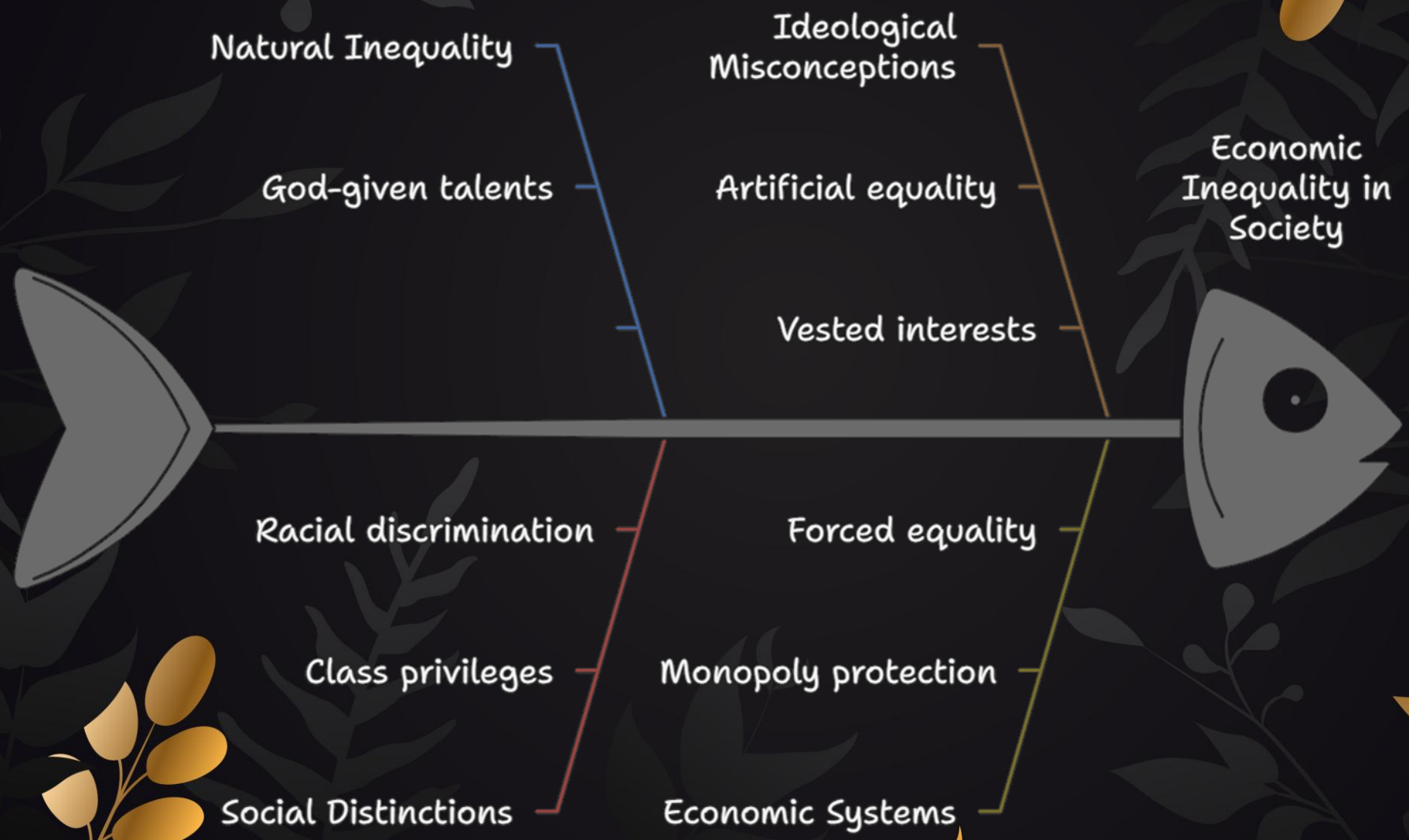
Government Intervention

Role of the state in preventing resource misuse

Free Use of Natural Resources

Access to resources like water and air for basic needs

Understanding Economic Inequality



Islamic Economic and Social Cycle

Moral Injunctions

Encouraging mutual love and affection

Social Institution

Providing assistance to those in need

Individual Freedom

Promoting economic and social freedom

Social Insurance

Ensuring basic necessities for all

Distribution to Needy

Allocating funds to the poor and orphans

Zakat Collection

Levying taxes on wealth and produce

Community Growth

Fostering tranquility and development

Islamic Economic Principles

Permitted Earnings

Legitimate ways to earn wealth

Prohibited Activities

Activities considered illegal in Islam

Wealth Distribution

Mechanisms to spread wealth

Zakat and Ushr

Mandatory charitable contributions

Fair Dealings

Ethical business practices

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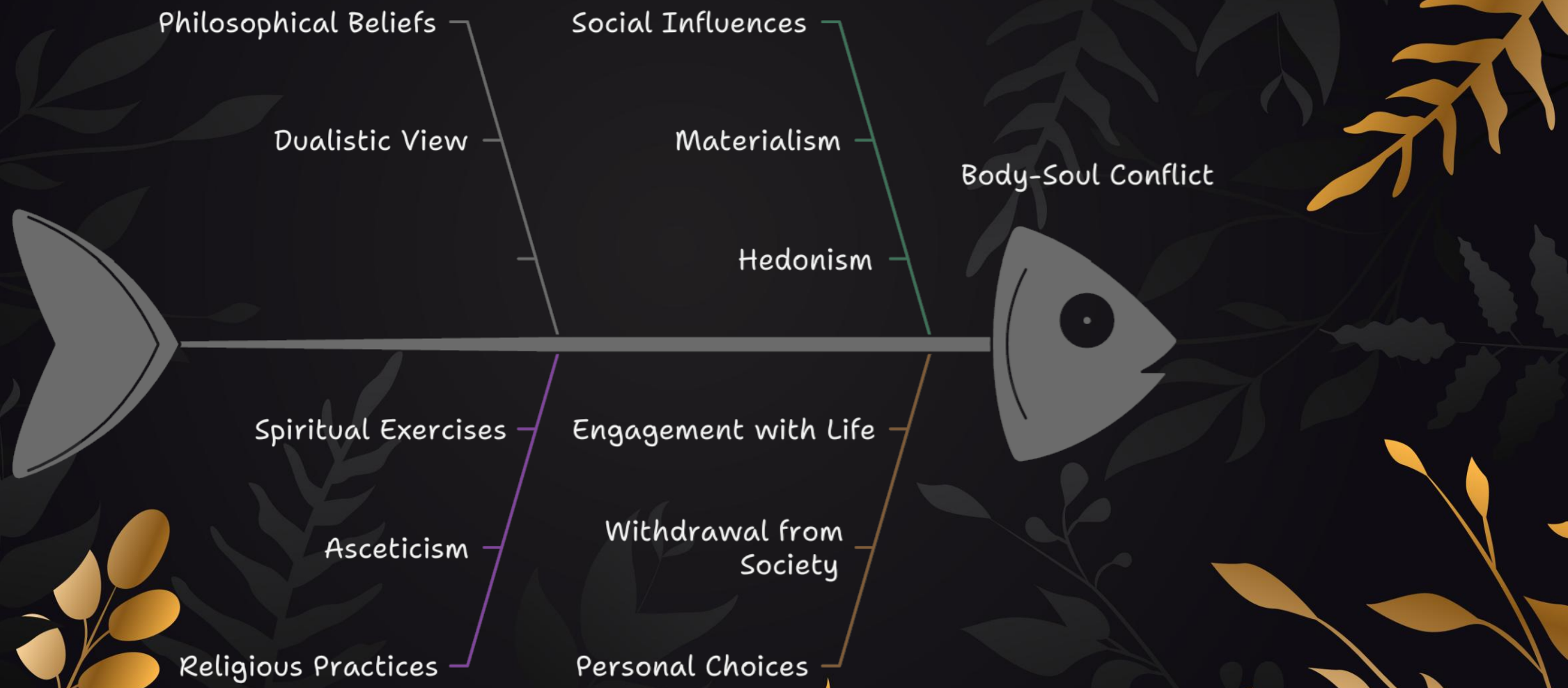
The Spiritual Path in Islam

Understanding the Body-Soul Conflict in Philosophical Thought



Spiritual Development and Secular Activity

Journey to Spiritual Development

8 **Jihad**

Striving to spread God's word and defend Islam through various means.

7 **Hajj**

Undertaking the pilgrimage to Mecca to foster universal brotherhood.

6 **Zakat**

Giving alms to purify wealth and support the community.

5 **Sawm**

Fasting during Ramadan to develop self-restraint and empathy.

4 **Salat**

Engaging in daily prayers to maintain connection with God.

3 **Taqwa**

Practicing God-consciousness in daily life and avoiding forbidden actions.

2 **Obedience**

Submitting to God's will and living in accordance with His commands.

1 **Iman**

Establishing a firm faith in God as the ultimate authority.

Jazakallahu Khair